

**Amendments to the claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (previously presented) A method to secure the execution of a program in an electronic assembly having information processing means and information storage means, the method comprising:
  - checking the execution time of at least one sequence of said program with respect to the normal predetermined execution time of said sequence, by:
    - planning an end of said normal predetermined execution time;
    - planning a point of arrival of said at least one sequence of said program according to the normal predetermined execution time of said sequence;
    - starting a counter timer with associated interrupt at the point of departure of execution of said sequence;
    - delivering an interrupt on expiry of said counter timer, wherein the expiry of said counter timer corresponds to the planned end of the normal predetermined execution time of said sequence;
    - determining an actual point of arrival of said sequence when said interrupt is delivered;
    - checking if the determined actual point of arrival of said sequence corresponds to said planned point of arrival.
2. (cancelled)
3. (cancelled)
4. (cancelled)
5. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

- checking that the planned point of arrival of said sequence is reached after completion of the normal predetermined execution time period so as to protect against attacks disturbing the execution of said program.

6. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

- triggering at the start of said sequence an interrupt counter initialised to the value of the normal predetermined execution time of said sequence, by:

- triggering an interrupt in the program execution on expiry of the counter;

and

- diverting execution of said program to an interrupt management routine in order to check the point of arrival of said sequence.

7. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, comprising:

- if the execution time of said sequence is not normal, said the interrupt management routine is immediately followed by a sequence to set a fraud indicator in memory or by an interruption of the current execution by another means.

8. (previously presented) The method according to claims 1, further comprising:

- adding to said sequence instructions or loops or equivalent so as to equalise the execution time of the sequence in all its branches or so that the execution time of said sequence is modified if there is an attack.

9. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein the interrupt management routine is placed at the last location of the program memory or just before a shared domain boundary so as to leave the permitted program memory area if an attack prevents execution of the interrupt return.

10. (currently amended) An electronic module having information processing means and information storage means containing a program to be executed, the electronic module comprising:

- checking means including a counter timer with triggering of an interrupt on expiry a normal execution time of said sequence to check the execution time point of

arrival of at least one sequence of said program with respect to the a planned point of arrival normal predetermined execution time of said sequence, wherein:

- said normal predetermined execution time being determined on expiry of the counter timer; and
- said checking means being arranged for triggering said counter timer at the point of departure of execution of said at least one sequence of said program; and
  - the checking means further including an interrupt handler routine for reading a program counter and having means for comparing the program counter against the planned point of arrival.

11. (cancelled)
12. (currently amended) A card comprising the electronic module according to claim 10 ~~or 11~~.
13. (previously presented) A computer program including program code instructions to execute steps of the method according to claim 1 when said program is run in a computer system.
14. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, comprising:
  - triggering at the start of said sequence an interrupt counter initialised to the value of the normal predetermined execution time of said sequence,
  - triggering an interrupt in the program execution on expiry of the counter, and
  - diverting execution of said program to an interrupt management routine in order to check the point of arrival of said sequence.
15. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein if the execution time of said sequence is not normal, said interrupt management routine is immediately followed by a sequence to set a fraud indicator in memory or by an interruption of the current execution by another means.
16. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, further comprising:

- adding to said sequence instructions or loops or equivalent so as to equalise the execution time of the sequence in all its branches or so that the execution time of said sequence is modified if there is an attack.

17. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, further comprising:

- adding to said sequence instructions or loops or equivalent so as to equalise the execution time of the sequence in all its branches or so that the execution time of said sequence is modified if there is an attack.

18. (previously presented) The method according to claim 7, further comprising:

- adding to said sequence instructions or loops or equivalent so as to equalise the execution time of the sequence in all its branches or so that the execution time of said sequence is modified if there is an attack.